

WASHINGTON.

"Our country, always right; but right or wrong, our country."

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

OFFICE ON E STREET IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

JOSEPH EPPER, EDITOR.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the Editor.

FOREIGNERS WILL MAKE OUR ELECTIONS A CURSE INSTEAD OF A BLESSING.—*M. H. Van Burgh.*

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—MAY THEY EVER REMEMBER THAT TO PRESERVE THEIR LIBERTIES, THEY MUST DETERMINE THEIR OWN FUTURE.—*William H. Harrison.*

AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE.—I CONJURE YOU TO BELIEVE ME, FELLOW CITIZENS.—THE JEALOUSY OF A FREE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE.—SINCE HISTORY AND EXPERIENCE PROVE, THAT FOREIGN INFLUENCE IS ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS FOES OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

I HOPE WE MAY FIND SOME MEANS, IN FUTURE, OF SHIELDING OURSELVES FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, OR IN WHATEVER FORM IT MAY BE ATTEMPTED. I CAN SCARCELY WITHHOLD MYSELF FROM JOINING IN THE WISH OF SILAS DEANE.—"THAT THERE WERE AN OCEAN OF FIRE BETWEEN THIS AND THE OLD WORLD."—*Jefferson.*

Whether successful or not, succeeding generations shall know that we understood our Rights and Liberties, and were neither afraid nor ashamed to assert or maintain them; and that we ourselves may have at least this consolation in our chains, that it was not through our neglect that this People were enslaved.—Instructions of the People of Lexington to their Representatives in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1772.

ANOTHER ATROCIOUS ACT, SHOWING THE NECESSITY FOR AN IMMEDIATE REPEAL OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

It has been our province, heretofore, to show the *Canadian Patriots* in their true light; for which we were roughly handled by the Administration press, in this city and elsewhere. Our warnings were, to beware of the villains who, too cowardly to strike for liberty at home, were prowling about our country, endeavoring to get up a *sympathy* in their behalf, when they deserved it not, but rather the rebuke and frowns of all honest men. They are now beginning to show their cloven foot; now, when their leaders are set at liberty, (who should, at least, have been held in "durance" for the just time the Courts sentenced them,) they are emboldened to do deeds that would make an honest man shudder to think of. Not content with throwing their own homes in commotion, they have flocked to our shores; and their acts prove the stand we have taken against them to be a just one, and that, instead of deserving our sympathy, they should be banished from our shores, and thrown upon their own Government, to receive the just dues of their misdeeds. Our feelings and sympathies are all with those who strike for liberty, when they deserve it, and when they show conclusively that it is for liberty alone they battle. But when such men as led the late insurrection in Canada proceed as they did, we at once suspect their purposes. The following extract, from the *Sunday Morning* (N. Y.) News, is not an iota too severe, either upon the individuals or upon the Government, that would attempt, by false representations, or by force of arms, to throw our country into a war, or, by threats, endeavor to rob us of our indisputable rights. How long, oh Americans, shall the voice ascend, to guard your dear-bought rights? How long shall the cry be heard, Repeal the Naturalization Laws, and save your sons and daughters from pollution, by mixing with the sickening outpourings of foreign countries; and your institutions from overthrow, by the influence of the children of governments reared in every thing foreign to your own, and whose opinions and thoughts cannot commingle with yours, because of the antipodean views engrafted into their system by birth, education, precept and example. We say, then, to the American people, awake from your lethargy, and send quick and sure the quiver of destruction to the heart-strings of the Naturalization Laws, and wipe them from your statute books forever. This alone will ensure that freedom and peace you should enjoy, and retain for your yet unpolluted character the high opinion the world has ever entertained for it, and which it deserves.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—While this steamer was lying at the wharf at Oswego, a trunk was taken on board and left near the ladies' cabin. On being moved, it exploded with the report of a cannon: blowing the trunk to atoms, and throwing fire in all directions, which was communicated to the wood, &c. on deck. Much glass was broken, and injury done to the boat. The combustibles were contained in a stone vessel within the trunk. Fortunately, no injury was done to the crew or passengers, except to one gentleman who was severely burned. Had the trunk been deposited in the baggage house, and the vessel under way, and the wind blowing, great loss of life, and probably the destruction of the steamer, must have ensued.

LETT, the Canadian refugee who murdered Captain Usher, was recognized by the earman as the person who employed him to carry the trunk on board; and *Dafce*, another Canadian refugee, as the man who removed the trunk, when on board, to the place where the explosion took place. The internal villains were both seized and are in prison. The citizens insisted that Lett should be placed on board and conveyed to Canada. The captain, however, declined receiving him—which we regret.

This wretch, Lett, has boasted that he blew up the monument of Gen. Brock; and his success in this enterprise doubtless emboldened him to make this attempt. For the atrocities of these *Canadian* villains, the American people have been held responsible by the Canadian and British press, and in the British parliament. When another torrent of black abuse is poured out upon us from these sources, we desire these liberal gentlemen just to remember what the whole American press—with but few exceptions at least—has so often said to them—keep your own villains at home, and take care of them, and your country will be at peace, and ours will be well ordered and happy. These British villains murder our citizens, pick our pockets, burn out dwellings, head riots, choke our penitentiaries and prisons, and weary our hangmen; it is but a just retribution that your poisoned chalice should be returned to your own lips—justice requires it should be done, oftener and in deeper draughts.—*Sunday Morning News.*

AFRICAN COFFEE, CLOTH AND HEMP.—THE COLONIZATION OFFICE.—We had the satisfaction, some time since, of procuring from this office, a small quantity of Coffee, the product of African soil, which we had "made up to order." The taste is very pleasant, sweeter than the coffee commonly in use, and might be palatably drank without sugar. We understand the colonists of Liberia intend cultivating it for export. There are a few native African articles at the office, which are worthy the examination of the curious. The General Agent informed us that it was his intention to have brought on a large number, that the manufacture of those barbarous tribes might be seen in this country. There is in these articles and the source from whence they come, in our opinion, much for reflection and wonder. Africa, once the seat of Arts and Science, now degraded and persecuted, the field for the avarice and heartlessness of the Slave, still has left some remnants of her once happy state. We may yet hope, that through the influence of the Colonization Society, and the efforts making in other countries, that she may be reclaimed, and assume her wonted position. There is, among other articles of manufacture, some specimens of Cloth, which is creditable to the natives as manufacturers of the article, and must create a hope in the breast of the philanthropist that it may be improved to their benefit. Also, some indigenous Hemp, which has been sent on by a colonist. We hope the General Agent may increase these articles, and thus make the office attractive to our citizens. As it is, it is well worthy a visit; and the Agent assures us he would be happy to see any friend of Africa—believing, no doubt, when once there—as we hope it may be—they will not leave without depositing their mite for the relief of this people, both among us and around their rude firesides at home.

We were very much disappointed, on Wednesday night last, in not finding a more general attendance at the Unitarian church, to hear the burning eloquence of Mr. Gurley in behalf of these people. It speaks but poorly for our citizens, when an opportunity like that just past, is offered, to be enjoyed by a few. We almost conceived ourselves carried over Africa's bloody and desolated places, scenting the carcasses of her murdered victims to superstition and the Slave Trade, as Mr. Gurley so feelingly and with such force, laid the whole scene open to our view. However, we believe an impression was made upon the few that were there, that will not soon be eradicated; and that the time is not far distant when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands in vain; for, we believe, that people begin to feel the great work that this Society is accomplishing, and will come to its support. It is proposed to take up collections in all the churches on the fifth of July, in aid of the Society.

We have inserted the official account of a battle lately fought between the natives and colonists, on the outside of the paper. It is very interesting, and well worthy of perusal.

"Murder most foul."—A Robert McNally, in Cromwell township, Pa., murdered his mother-in-law, and five of her children, and also made a desperate attempt to kill his father-in-law. He is secured in jail, for trial. It appears his object was to get the property of the family in his own hands. We will wager our veracity he is an *Irishman*.

Mr. Samuel Stettinius has been fined on five indictments, for passing notes of a less denomination than \$5.00 in the District of Columbia,—in the first case \$50, in the other four \$1.00 each.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned sine die on Friday, the 12th instant.

Martin T. Draper, of Worcester, Massachusetts, was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

The Printers of Boston intend holding a festival on the 24th inst., to celebrate the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Art of Arts, at Faneuil Hall. All Printers of the United States are invited as guests. We can't go!

The Philadelphia Ledger states that the exports from Philadelphia to foreign ports, from the 5th to the 15th of May, amount to \$80,076.

Fast Running.—The steamer Mail made a passage lately from St. Louis to Louisville, in 2 days and six and a half hours, including four hours lost by fog.

The Atlantic.—The distance from Liverpool to Halifax, according to the log of the Unicorn, is only 2,202 miles—from Halifax to Boston, 395 miles.

PARTY POLITICS.

When we take a retrospective view of the political machinery now in motion, and worked by the two great contending parties, and see how each is striving, the one to gain, and the other to retain, power, our fears for the fate of our institutions are awakened, and the most dreadful forebodings of the future present themselves to our sight. But, we would not, for a moment, in this article, be understood as blaming the individual members of either party more than the other, for the means used to carry their ends, as both are equally censurable. We have no doubt they mean well, and believe they are subserving the ends of their country's good; by thus using the means placed at their disposal. Nor do we intend censuring either of the parties. They both think they are right—and we think that both are wrong. "Politics," in its true meaning, is "the science of government;" and we all know that the word "science," signifies "knowledge;" therefore the knowledge of governing the people, should be the sole aim and work of politicians. But, instead of this, we find that their principal object is to deceive the mass. We will take, for instance, the leading political journals of our country, which are, in fact, the tools of party; and we may look into their columns, but look in vain, for truth,—more especially pending an election; for before the official returns of any election are received, we will have an hundred and one different versions of its results, all more or less varying, and none stating the case in simplicity and truth. As an instance more particularly connected with the Repeal cause, we will mention the late Mayoralty election of New Orleans. There, both political parties had their men, and intended voting for them, and would thus have given a fair test of their strength. In the interval, the Native American party nominated their candidate for the office. He happened to be a Whig; and by them he was attacked as a traitor to their cause, and by the Democrats as a traitor to his country—the first affirming that he wanted to create a division in their ranks, and the latter that he intended to banish all the foreigners from that city—thus endeavoring to array every foreign vote against him. However, the election is concluded, and the Native American candidate is elected—not, however, until the Native American party had questioned him, and found him sound, in their principles, to the core. And what is then done? Why the Whigs claimed it as a decided Whig victory, and the Democrats said it was a federal Whig trick to elect their candidate, when, in fact, he was voted for both by Whigs and Democrats! This is but one instance of the many, which is resorted to by partisans to deceive the people. Is this *politics*, or is it a species of deception? But this evil might be borne, did not both parties resort to the most base, most fearful means, to gain their ends. The most prominent of these is, the buying and courting the votes of foreigners—many of whom are not eligible to vote, and more of whom do not know what they vote for! This species of fraud is resorted to by both parties, and practised to an alarming extent. In some cities of our country, foreigners become so numerous at times, that they can carry an election on either side they vote. The most of them, no doubt, intend leaving the place so soon as they can raise the means to carry them away. Thus are the *citizens* of a place made the tools of tools, and their interests, perhaps, sacrificed to perjury and corruption. But such are cobweb triumphs, which will certainly give way under their own weight.

We have said that both parties think that they are doing their country justice, and that the individuals composing these parties conscientiously believe in the integrity of their purposes; and we doubt not, in the majority of cases, this is true. But, how can Native American partisans so far forget their duty to an Overruling Power, their natural allegiance to their country, and the dictates of an approving or a condemning conscience, as to use artifice to gain corrupt votes—the votes of foreigners, many of whom are not entitled by our laws, to the privilege of the elective franchise? This is what we condemn in partisans. This is what we have to fear from party. Besides, the many unlawful proceedings at elections, are the means of turning party into faction; for, so soon as politics assumes this shape, it loses its high calling, and at once assumes the hydra head of faction; and when once our country is thus degraded, the eagle of liberty will soar on high, and seek an abiding place in a more congenial clime. In view of all these facts, then, is it not our duty, as sentinels upon the watch-tower of freedom, to warn our countrymen to flee this dangerous path, lest all our hopes be split upon the rock of corruption and blind policy. Where then shall our Goddess place her trust, for the country's preservation? Who shall be the guardians of our liberty, without the fear of repose? But one principle is left—but one hope whereon to hang our salvation. The conservative principle of our Association flings out its banner to the breeze, and invites the members, Native and Naturalized, of our Confederacy, to rally under its folds—then shall

our fears be quelled—then shall a pure breeze waft our bark smoothly on to the end of time. And, though we can hope for but little until after the coming great struggle is ended, we doubt not that then there will be a simultaneous triumph for both parties, and our energies will be directed—nor will we cease until it be accomplished.

Since writing the above, we have come across a very readable and well written, from the "American Magazine," which we insert below. The writer's ideas accord directly with our own, and he draws the same conclusions from the same effects. Read it.

From the American Magazine.

POLITICS WITHOUT PARTY.

Every man in our country may justly be a politician. He is even required to be so. He is bound to vote and to give his opinion; and this he cannot do intelligently, nor as a free-man, if he does not endeavor to obtain information so as to vote correctly. He may indeed err; he may be deceived by mere party reports. But he is bound to inquire and form as just a judgment as he can, and vote accordingly. And if he is a sincere republican, a true patriot, his maxim will be: principles, not men; while the mere party man will adopt the opposite principle, and will support men without regard to their sentiments or character.

In a republican government every man has power, and he must be a politician, to know how to exercise his power wisely and faithfully. Exercise his power. And the great principles of government are easily understood. For there need be no mysteries in a republic. So the true characters of public men may be known by proper inquiry, if we lay aside unreasonable prejudices and partialities. And whether the measures of rulers are just and wise may be learnt with proper inquiry and reflection. It is the duty of the people to watch their public agents and servants, to know if they conform to the constitution, or if they usurp power not given them, or exercise it arbitrarily and with partiality. In this respect, the people are masters. They may call their servants to account, and inquire if their measures are equitable, judicious and expedient. The constitution is the measure of power to rulers, and it is the work of the people; if they are true to themselves and to posterity, they will see to it, that it is not perverted nor violated by those appointed to administer it. This they may do, without idle complaints, or interrupting the regular course of government.

The honest and disinterested politician, being desirous of the liberty and welfare of the whole body of the people, will seek to maintain the constitution, as this is the guaranty of equal rights and equal laws. And the advocates for the constitution, in its original purity, deserve our confidence and trust. We may prefer such men, without being partisans. And we shall prefer them, if we wish to preserve constitutional liberty.—And no other liberty should be desired. Liberty without law would soon end in licentiousness and anarchy.—And equal and just laws cannot be expected to be enacted, except the principles and provisions of the constitution be duly regarded by our legislators. So far as this, every man in the community is bound to judge and act. He is responsible to the republic and to posterity, for the part he acts, however humble it may be. And our liberties are safe only so long as the people generally feel this responsibility, and perform the duties it imposes. They must rise above party feuds and strife; they must join no cabal or faction, nor follow any selfish and ambitious leader. The inquiry should be, when any one is presented for our support or vote, is he a sincere friend of the constitution, is he an able and worthy character; or, in the words of Jefferson, "is he honest, is he capable, is he attached to our republican government?"

All this we admit in theory. The difficulty is, to regard it in practice. And here the great duty is, to guard against prejudice and party excitement. We should inquire for ourselves and follow our better judgment; and not suffer our passions to be excited by the selfish and designing.

Parties have always been the ruin of republics. They are the madness or folly of many for the benefit of a few. They are inimical to the peace and harmony of society, and must be fatal to rational liberty. They are becoming more violent and bitter in the United States. And all good men, while they disapprove and regret them, are called upon to ally rather than to excite or perpetrate them. There will be some differences of opinion; but there need not be violent parties. When these prevail, the contest will be for personal and selfish purposes, instead of equal liberty and justice to all.

The true patriot will be decided and zealous for the welfare of his country; but he may have moderation as well as zeal. He will thus be able to check the violence of mere partisans; and he will give his influence with effect in times of great strife, in favor of truth, of justice and right.

In almost all parties there is more or less of error and prejudice. And this is a consideration for not enlisting in a party, and engaging to support all the measures of the leaders. No honest, independent character can be a mere party man. He may much prefer one party to another, and approve of the measures of one generally, and far more than the other—and therefore may support one and oppose another party with propriety. Yet he will dare be honest, rather than be blindly devoted to any; and thus will sometimes dissent from measures proposed by his political friends, for the sake of conscience, and from a high regard to the welfare of his country.

Nor should a man fear to be charged with indecision. Independence is much more likely to exist in one who sometimes dissents from his party, than in approving and supporting all its measures.

The young, whose feelings are quick and

strong, are most liable to enlist in party contests. And when once enlisted, it is no easy thing to break away from the bonds we are laid under. We like to see young men take an interest in the concerns of the republic. It is right they should do it. They are soon to have in their hands the destiny of the nation. Let them engage in inquiries which will afford them the information necessary to act wisely and judiciously. But they should endeavor to be impartial and disinterested, and as little subject to party prepossessions as possible. Our political disputes may then be expected to be conducted in a good spirit, and for the promotion of equal liberty; but if party passions are to be indulged and followed, with a reckless disregard of consequences, it requires not a divinely illuminated seer to predict the final triumph of faction, misrule and despotism.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION B. AND O. R. R. WASHINGTON, JUNE 6, 1840.

NOTICE.—On and after the 10th instant, (Wednesday next,) the Evening Train of Passenger Cars for Baltimore will be despatched from this office at 4 o'clock instead of 2 3/4 o'clock, as at present, of which travellers will please take notice.

By order: SAM'L STETTINIUS, Agent.

DICKENS'S WORKS.—Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick Papers, & Boz's Sketches, bound in uniform sets, are for sale by

W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

COOPER'S Naval History of the United States of America, second edition, with corrections, is just received, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

FABLES, original and selected, by the most esteemed European and Oriental authors, with an Introductory Dissertation on the History of Fables, comprising biographical notices of the most eminent Fabulists, by G. Moir Euseby, illustrated by numerous engravings designed by J. J. Grandville, is for sale at the Book and Stationary store of W. M. MORRISON, June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

CLEANINGS OF NATURE, containing fifty-seven groups of Animals and Plants, with popular descriptions of their habits, by Robert Mudd, is for sale at the Book and Stationary store of W. M. MORRISON, June 13. Four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

PILE! PILE! PILE! cured at last.—This terrible complaint is warranted cured in all cases by the use of Hays's Liniment. In case of failure, the agents are forbidden to take any pay.

Never buy unless it have the signature of Comstock & Co. on the wrapper. Sold by Wm. F. Bender, Charles Stott, and others—original proprietor Solomon Hays. ap 11-3m

GORDON & GRAY, MERCHANT TAILORS.—Pennsylvania avenue (Elliott's Buildings) four doors East of 4 1/2 street.—Have just received a superior assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS, which they will make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable style, and on very reasonable terms. Among their stock are the following articles: Giraffe Cassimers, Gambon London Tweeds, Bombazines, White and Brown Drillings, Tinsel and Summer Cloths, A variety of Cassimere, Satin and Welting Vestings, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Bosoms, Hosiery, &c. &c. Having purchased all their articles for cash, they can sell on the lowest cash terms. Their friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call, as they hope by diligence and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. April 25-3m. (Nat. Int. e. o. d. 31. d. p.)

LINEN GOODS.—We have opened this day some very cheap Linen Goods, consisting in part, of the following, viz: 10 pieces very fine Irish Linen, warranted pure 30 do heavy undressed do do do Heavy Irish Sheetings, 9-8, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 wide Huckaback Diapers, fine and medium Crash and Russian Diapers Damask Napkins, fine Damask Table Cloths and Diapers feb 22 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CARPETINGS.—We have just opened—4 1/2 3/4 and 5-8 Venetian Carpetings, to match On hand, 1,000 yards Ingrain Carpetings. All of which will be sold unusually cheap. Mar 21 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COLOGNE WATER.—Cologne Water, of exquisite flavor, from the establishment of the original distiller, Jean Marie Farina, of Cologne, for sale at feb 15-6t TODD'S Drug Store.

A LARGE LOT of seasonable Dry Goods at very low prices, suitable to the pressure of the times. We have on hand about seventy-five thousand dollars worth of choice and seasonable goods, which we intend to offer at very low prices, being anxious to reduce our stock. They consist in part of the following, viz: Mousselines de Laines; plain, printed, and embroidered A large stock of Silks, very rich, and a great variety. Painted Lawns and Chintzes, new style Foreign and Domestic Prints Silk and Cotton Hosiery Silk, Mohair, and Kid Gloves Jacobons and Cambric Muslins Irish Linens, warranted unbleached and very cheap. Russian and French Drillings, in great variety Mexican Mixtures and Cotton Drills, for boys' wear Domestic Napkins Summer Cloths, Angola Cassimeres, and Gambroons. Damask Table Cloths and Napkins Black and Blue Black Bombazines Black Love Veils and handkerchiefs. Linen Cambric handkerchiefs, very cheap Parasols and Bonnets Parasols and Coated Skirts Also, a very extensive assortment of Domestic goods, which, with every other article usually kept by us, and not herein enumerated, we will offer at such prices as cannot fail to suit all purchasers, and to correspond with the exigencies of the times. April 25 2t. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ICE.—To remedy the inconveniences necessarily attending the sale of ice by measure, I have determined hereafter to sell only by weight. A measured bushel of ice weighs from 50 to 60 lbs., varying according to the manner of measuring, quality of ice, &c. I shall assume 64 lbs. to be the correct standard for the bushel. Tickets representing that quantity, and its subdivisions, as low as 8 lbs. are now ready for distribution. The price will be three-fourths of a cent per pound, and this, to those who commence with the season, will be the price through out the year. With those who use large quantities special contracts will be made.

The quality of the Ice secured by me this year is equal, if not superior, to any ever before put up in the District, I having been taken from the channel of the Potomac. mar 14-1mo. S. J. TODD.

DOMESTIC GOODS, 50 PACKAGES, VERY CHEAP.—We have opened in the 3d story of our storehouse, the following imported and domestic goods, which will be sold by the piece very cheap for cash, or to punctual customers:

10 cases fine blacked long Shirts 12 do heavy do do do at 12 1/2 cents 10 do common furniture Prints 12 do handsome style Calicoes, for 12 1/2 cents 6 bales 5-4 Brown Cottons 5 do 4-4 very fine brown Shirts 3 do Russia Diapers 6 do crash do good quality 3 do Russia Huckaback 3 cases Irish Linens, very cheap and pure 1 case Long Lawns 1 do cambric Muslins 100 dozen cotton Hose and Half Hose 100 do common Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, very cheap. BRADLEY & CATLETT. mar 14